

Caledonian Mercury.

Caledonian Mercury.

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This Day is Published,
By T. Cadell, jun. and W. Davies in the Strand, London; and
MANNERS and MILLER, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Price Five Shillings in boards.

FABLES.

BY
THE DUKE OF NIVERNES,
Translated into English Verse.

THE CHEAPEST COLLECTION OF VIEWS IN SCOTLAND EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

This Day is Published,
By J. SYMINGTON, at the English and French Circulating
Library, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

THE SCOTS COPPERPLATE MAGAZINE,

NUMBER I.—Price only 6d.

To be continued monthly,

CONSISTING OF
Picturesque Views in Scotland, elegantly engraved by the best
Artists, and accompanied with descriptions.

No. I. contains the following Views:
1. Aqueduct Bridge over the river Kelvin.—2. Luss, or Rosedoe, the seat of Sir James Colquhoun.—3. Cathedral Church and Royal Infirmary of Glasgow.—4. Dalhousie Castle, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie.
Sold also by Longman and Rees, London.—Brash and Reid, D. Niven, and J. Murdoch, Glasgow.—A. Brown, and Angus and Son, Aberdeen.—G. Miln, Dundee.—Young and Inray, Inverness.—T. Hill, Perth.—W. Boyd, Dumfries.—W. Reid, Leith.—J. Forman, Stirling.—G. Elliot, Kelso.—Crichton and Co., Paisley.—W. Watson, and R. Barr, Greenock.—A. Neil, Haddington.

This Day is received per Mail Coach at

J. SYMINGTON,

Mr SHERIDAN'S COPY OF PIZARRO, as it is now performing at the Theatre-Royal, Drury Lane.

ESTIMATES WANTED.

As the Old Wall on the South Side of the Ground belonging to the Charity Work-house is to be taken down, and a PARAPET and RAIL erected in its place, those willing to contract for the same, will, on or before the 20th curr. give sealed proposals at the office of Mr Richardson, kirk-treasurer, within the Exchange.

For particular information, apply to William Sibbald, superintendant of public works, at his house, No. 18. Mid Rose Street.

FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED POUNDS WANTED.

WANTED at Linlithgow next, 46col. upon a transfer of an undoubted heritable security, over an estate within 30 miles of Edinburgh, rented at nearly 1000l. per annum.

Collateral security will be given for the punctual payment of the interest annually in Edinburgh.

Enquire at James Stormonth, writer, No. 18. North Hanover Street.

RUN AWAY,

On the 16th instant, from the Ship DOROTHY of Newcastle, John Buntin Master.

HUGH BURN of Aberlady, East Lothian, Scotland, about 18 years of age, stout made, about five feet three inches high, rather marked with small pox, dark brown hair, which he wore loose; had on when he went away a sailor's dress.

Whoever will apprehend and bring the said apprentice to Richard Colthirst of Gateshead, shall receive a reward of Two Guineas, over and above all reasonable expences; and whosoever harbours the said apprentice after this public notice, shall be prosecuted. And if the said apprentice will voluntarily return to his master he will be kindly received.

Newcastle upon Tyne, 21st June 1799.

MURDER.

WHEREAS, on the 14th day of last month, Amelia Blair, spouse to Donald Macintaggart, at Lochgilphead, in the county of Argyll, was assaulted by DUNCAN MACBRAYNE, son to — Macbrayne, at Monydrain, in the said county, and she being in a state of pregnancy at the time, was, on the 19th day of the same month, delivered of two male children, one of them still born, and the other having a mortification on its body, and died herself on the morning of the following day; and whereas there is reason to apprehend, that her own death, as well as that of one of her children, and the mortification on the body of the other, was occasioned by the assault made upon her by the said Duncan Macbrayne, who has since absconded: These are increasing the public, and in particular all masters of vessels in sea port towns, to be on their guard in case a person answering the said Duncan Macbrayne's description shall appear, and to take proper measures for securing his person, and give information regarding him to Duncan Paterson, procurator fiscal of the said county of Argyll.

The said Duncan Macbrayne is about 28 years of age, five feet six inches high, stout and well made, has light coloured hair tied behind, grey eyes, and a little freckled in the face.

A MARE FOUND.

About four weeks ago, there was found straying at Quarry-holes, on the Easter Road to Leith.

A BROWN MARE. Whoever can prove the property will have her restored upon paying expences. If not claimed before the 12th inst. she will be sold to defray charges.

Apply to David White, or John Simpson, at Quarryholes.

SALT FISH AND SALT FOR SALE.

TO be Sold by public auction, at the Warehouse of Ramsay, Williamson, & Co. Leith, on Thursday the 11th of July, at 12 o'clock noon.

39 Barrels of SALT FISH—and

A Quantity of FOREIGN SALT.

Being the cargo of the fishing vessel, the Stadt Arnundahl, prize to his Majesty's sloop of war Victor, John Rennie, Esq. Commander.

RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, & CO. Agents.

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, within William Mudie's Auction Room, opposite the Exchange, on Friday the 19th curr. at eleven o'clock forenoon.

ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE HOGSHEADS PRIME GEORGIA TOBACCO. To be put up in such lots as may be most agreeable to the purchasers.

The Samples and conditions of Sale to be seen at our Counting-house three days previous to that of the sale, on the morning of which the samples will be removed to the Auction Room.

The whole of this Parcel of Tobacco (equal to any James River) was carefully selected by the shippers, and particularly intended for this market, which being to be sold without reserve, makes it an object worthy the attention of manufacturers and dealers.

ARCHD. CAMPBELL, & CO.

GLASGOW, July 2, 1799.

FRENCH PRIVATEER FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public auction, at the Office of Ramsay, Williamson, & Co. Leith, on Thursday the 11th July current, at twelve o'clock noon.

The French Luggier Privateer,

12 GUNS,

And her Ruggings, Sails, and Stores.

Taken in the North Sea by his Majesty's sloop of war Kite, Charles Lydiard, Esq. Commander.

RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, & CO. Agents.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smack,

LEITH PACKET,

WILLIAM SCOTT Master,

Will take in goods till Saturday evening,

and sail on Sunday at five o'clock.

Union Shipping Co's Office, Leith, July 2, 1799.

IRISH STATE-LOTTERY,
Begins Drawing on TUESDAY the 23d July 1799.
THE ORIGINAL TICKETS AND SHARES.
In Holes, Quarters, Eighties, and Sixteenths,
Are Sold and Registered, a variety of Numbers,

SCOTT, SMITH, STEIN, & CO.
ROYAL EXCHANGE, EDINBURGH,
Where, in the TWENTY-ONE preceding STATE-LOTTERRIES,
Many of the Capital Prizes have been sold.

SCHEMES.

No. of Prizes. Value. Tot. Vol.

3 of £10,000 is £30,000

3 — 5,000 — 15,000

4 — 2,000 — 8,000

5 — 1,000 — 5,000

10 — 500 — 3,000

20 — 100 — 3,000

60 — 50 — 3,000

8,000 — 10 — 80,000

Registering 6d. each number.

—

Correct Numerical and Re-

gister Books kept, and Ad-

venturers duly informed of

their success.

—

The PATENT LISTS of

each day's drawing of the

present and preceding Lotteries

will continue to be kept open for the inspection of

the Public, and all Lottery

Business punctually transac-

ted.

3,115 Prizes. L. 149,000

First drawn Ticket 500

First drawn Ticket 3 500

last morning 2,885 Blanks

30,000 Tickets. L. 150,000

Part of the above Capitals will be determined as follows, viz.:

The First drawn Ticket on the 19th day L. 2,000

The First drawn Ticket on the 21st day 5,000

The First drawn Ticket on the 23rd day 10,000

All Prizes sold at this Office will be paid at current value as

soon as drawn.

Correspondents at a distance remitting cash, or bills at a

short date, will be supplied on the same terms as if personally

present.—Letters, post paid, duly answered.—Schemes gratis.

N.B.—The Holders of Prizes sold at this Office, in former

Lotteries, will receive the value upon sending their tickets.

For Insurances on Shipping, Merchandise, and Lives, done

as usual.

TWENTY-THIRD OF THE PRESENT MONTH.

JULY.

THE IRISH STATE LOTTERY BEGINS DRAWING.

SCHEMES.

No. of Prizes. Value. Total.

Part of the capital prizes will

be determined as under, viz.

First-drawn 19th day £. 2,000

Do. 21st day 5,000

Do. 23d day 10,000

TICKETS AND SHARES.

Are now selling at every

Licensed Office, and the pri-

ses will be paid as usual on

30,000 Tickets. L. 150,000

3,115 Prizes. L. 149,000

First-drawn ticket 500

Ditto, last morning 2,885

Blanks

—

Persons in the country re-

mitting Post-Office orders,

cash by the mail or stage-

coaches, to any lottery Of-

fice of credit, will have on the tickets or shares sent them on the same

terms as if personally present.

—

Last Year Irish Tickets ran up to upwards of Eight Guineas, with a rebellion and foreign enemy in that kingdom.

Tranquillity is now restored, and the demand for Tickets and Shares greater than in any former Lottery, of course they must rise considerably before the Drawing.

Those who purchase immediately will get them

at the lowest rate, which is now.

Tickets — L. 8 3 0

Half L. 4 6 0 Eighth L. 1 2 6

Fourth L. 2 4 0 Sixteenth 0 11 6

—

TEETH.

MR LAW, DENTIST IN ORDINARY TO HIS

ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c.

TAKES leave most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility,

Gentry, and the Public in general, that he has moved

from his late apartments in Prince's Street, to his house,

NO. 4. ROSE COURT, NEW TOWN, EDINBURGH.

The distinguished preference with which he has been hon-

WAR-OFFICE—JUNE 29.
His Majesty has been pleased to appoint MAJOR GENERALS
Edmund Fanning, Duncan Drummond,
William Gardner, William Spy,
Henry Johnson, Charles Eustace,
Hon. Henry Edward Fox, Francis Edward Gwyn,
John W. T. Watson, Robert More,
James Lumdsdale, Francis Lord Heathfield,
Lowther Pennington, Thos. Sholto Stanwix, and
Philip Goldsworthy, Bart.

INVALIDS.

George Leslie, late a Lieutenant in the 9th foot, to be Ensign in Captain Figg's Independent Company of Invalids at Sheerness, vice Hammetton, promoted.

GARRISONS.

Major-General John Whitelocke to be Lieutenant Governor of the Garrison of Portsmouth, vice Murray, who resigns.

Captain Haylett Framingham, of the Royal Artillery, to be Governor of the Fort of Fornelles, in the island of Minorca.

HOITAL STAFF.

Surgeon Theodore Gordon to be Assistant-Inspector of Hospitals in the Leeward Islands, vice Roberts, whose appointment does not place.

Surgeon Gabriel Rice Redmond, from the 28th foot, to be Garrison Surgeon in Minorca.

James McIver, Surgeon to the forces, to be Garrison Surgeon of the island of Trinidad.

To be LIEUTENANT GENERALS in the army.

Colonel John Sturke's Regiment of Foot.

To be Lieutenants—Lieutenant A. M. Cunningham, from the 42d foot. Ensign George Friend, from the 28th foot. Ensign Henry Capadore, from the 28th foot. Ensign James Hutton, from the 28th foot. Ensign William Wainwright, from the 28th foot. Ensign Lorne Ferrier, from the 2d foot. Lieutenant Baron de Montricq, from the corps of French Engineers. Lieutenant Baron de Schudt, from the régiment de Rolle. Lieutenant De Sade, from the régiment de Dillon. Lieutenant De Vergier, from the régiment de Mortemart. Ensign Steiger, from the régiment de Rolle. Ensign Ivois. Ensign Dennis McCrohon. Ensign Francis Zehender. Ensign John Dejean.

To be Ensigns—Pierrepon, vice McCrohon. Long, vice Zehender. Henry Shee, vice Dejean. William Toole, vice Muller, promoted in Major-General Villette's regiment.

To be Quarter-Master—Sergeant Nicholas Belair, from the 5th foot.

To be Surgeon—Hospital-Mate Allan. To be Assistant-Surgeon—Hospital-Mate Diggan. Hospital-Mate De Paris.

A Regiment of Fencible Infantry.

The Right Hon. Alexander Lord Macdonald to be Colonel. Matthew McAlister, Esq. late Major of the Glengarry Fencibles, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain John Macdonald, from the Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Artillery, to be Major.

To be Captain—Alexander Macdonald, Esq. Lieutenant Allan Campbell, from half-pay. Captain Ewen Macdonald, from the North Uist Volunteers. Alexander McLeod, Esq. Donald Macdonald, Esq. Lieutenant Fotheringham, from the Royal Tay Fencibles. Murdoch McLeod, Esq.

To be Captain Lieutenant—Kenneth Campbell, Esq.

To be Lieutenants—John Macdonald, George Mitchell, John Macdonald, Neil McKinnon, James Watson, Malcolm McLean, Lieutenant John McLeod, from the North Uist Volunteers; Lieutenant Alexander Macdonald, from the 1st battalion 4th Fencibles; Donald McLeod, Norman McLean, and John Nicolson.

To be Ensigns—John Campbell, Donald Macdonald, Patrick MacIntyre, William Kennedy, John Gardner, Peter McCummer, Malcolm Macdonald, and Colin Macdonald.

To be Adjutant—Alexander Macdonald.

To be Quarter-Master—John Macdonald.

To be Surgeon—John Macdonald.

Edinburgh Royal Highland Regiment of Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Dewar to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant vice Murray, appointed to the command of a regiment of fencible infantry. Major Archibald Campbell to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Dewar. Patrick McDougal, Esq. to be Major, vice Campbell. Ensign Richard Lowthian Ross to be Lieutenant vice Ferrier, who resigns. Sergeant Alexander Ross to be Ensign, vice R. L. Ross.

2d Battalion of the 2d Regiment of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.

Ensign—Davidson to the Lieutenant, vice Lindsay, appointed to the Perthshire fencible cavalry. David Cleghorn to be Ensign, vice Davidson. James Simpson to be Ensign, vice McMurdo, who resigns.

Mid-Lothian Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry.

George Thompson to be Cornet, vice Foxard, promoted.

East and West Lothian Fencible Cavalry.

John Sleigh to be Cornet, vice Crook, who resigns.

Balcarres Volunteer Infantry.

Captain John Watt, from the Newmills Volunteers, to be Captain, vice Cameron, who exchanges.

Dunbar Fencible Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Olaus McLeod to be First Lieutenant; vice Alexander McLeod, who resigns. William McLeod to be Second Lieutenant, vice Olaus McLeod.

Mecca Volunteers. Munn to be Ensign.

Captain Alexander Cameron, fr m the Balvenie Volunteers, to be Captain, vice Watt, who exchanges.

Portobello Company of Volunteers.

Lieutenant Robert Jardine to be Captain, vice Jamieson, who resigns. Ensign William Cookson to be Lieutenant, vice Jardine. David Crack to be Ensign, vice Cookson.

Urgubart Volunteers.

Alexander Beaton to be Second Lieutenant.

JUN 29.

F R A N C E.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED,

29 PRARIAL, JUNE 16.

POULAIN GRANDPRE, in the name of several United Commissions, expressed the anxiety of the Commissions with respect to the silence observed by the Directory relative to the Message by which an account was demanded of the internal and external situation of the Republic. He proposed that a Message should be addressed to the Directory, desiring an answer to the preceding one, and that the sitting of the Council should be declared permanent until the answer was made.

It was immediately resolved that the Message should be sent, and that the sitting of the Council should be permanent.

In conformity with the resolution, the Council of Elders also declared its sitting permanent.

At eleven o'clock a Message was received from the Directory, declaring, that it was engaged in drawing up an answer to the Message of the 5th of June, which it hoped to send to the Council on the 13th. But it was also added, that in consequence of the late Message of the Council, the Directory had likewise made its sitting permanent, and that the documents demanded should be furnished to-morrow.

BRIOT opposed the demand of adjournment till to-morrow, by observing that a movement against the National Representation was threatened, and that the United Commissions were collecting measures which it might be, perhaps, necessary to adopt on the instant: "We must have in this place," he added, "men and arms ready to defend the Republic."

RENOVUS, by what orders the United Commissions were assailed, and who had enjoined them to prepare the measures to which Briot had alluded. This circumstance recalled a system as a Committee which doubtless nobody wished to see re-established.

BERGERE LAZIROU answered, that the Commissions existed by virtue of the decesses of the Council; and that being engaged in considering new expences, it was necessary to furnish them with documents.

The Council continued the permanence of its sittings, and the example was followed by the Council of Elders; which, at eleven o'clock, received a resolution of the Council of Five Hundred, declaring the nomination of Citizen Treilhard to the place of Member of the Directory unconstitutional and void, as contrary to the 15th article of the Constitution.

The resolution was referred to a Commission of Seven Members.

29 PRARIAL, JUNE 17.

The Council formed a list of candidates to be appointed to the seat of Citizen Treilhard in the Directory. Among those who had the majority of votes are, Citizens Gohier, formerly Minister of Justice, Charles Lacoste, Ex-ambassador, Moulines, Lefevre, and Dufour, Generals of Division, Abuc, Commissary at Naples, &c.

The Directory replied to the Message sent on the 5th by the

Council of Five Hundred, by another Message, which was in substance as follows:

"Citizens Legislators.—With regard to the external situation of France, the Constitutional duties of the Directory have been executed, and the information required by the Constitution communicated. If we are menaced by new enemies, of whose movements it may be requisite to accueillir, the necessary communications in that respect will likewise be furnished. As to our military situation, the greatest people have experienced reverses, which have always to them been the signal of more intimate union and victorious exertion. The deep wound in our finances, and the exhausted state of the public treasury, have impeded the display of our force, and the success of our negotiations. The views of the Directory have been solely occupied by two great objects—the army and the finances; and to these objects also ought the Council to determine to concentrate all their efforts. The Directory is preparing the means of completing our armies, of rendering effective the materials which compose their force, and of directing their actions to useful purposes. The picture of the disorders in the interior is afflicting, and the Directory will state to the Legislature measures which it judges necessary. The Directory, however, is assailed by complaints and accusations respecting projects calamitously ascribed to it, and is held of menaces to which it can give no credit, though reported to proceed from the most august source. The Directory gives the lie to those execrable assertions. All its members solemnly protest that they will sooner perish than the Constitution should sustain the smallest injury, or that any menace should be directed against the inviolable security of the authorities which it has established. In expectation of the details to be communicated in a second message, it requests the Council to receive this fraternal effusion with all the frankness and cordiality with which it has been dictated. The enemies of the country are at this moment of difficulty awaiting a result favourable to their iniquitous projects; but it will be remarkable only for the closer junction of the two principal branches of the Republican fasces."

The Message was ordered to be printed, and referred to a Committee.

ARENA acquainted the Council, that within the last 24 hours, several enormous bundles of papers were burning at the Office of Police, which, if examined, would have proved the conspiracy formed against individual and public liberty. His remarks were referred to the same committee.

A letter from Citizen GOATER stated, that he accepted, with gratitude, the place of Director, and promised to fulfil the duties of it with zeal and republicanism.

DIGNE (de Liege) exclaim'd, that the country was in danger, nor was there ever a more dangerously contrived plot. The modern Cesars and Marus's had made a geographical and royal division of all republics. Were any members of the Directory in connivance with them? Those who are not absolutely strangers to the revolution can have no doubt of it. Ask the Deputies of the United Countries, of that of Liege; they will shew you the intrigues of which those countries are the victims. Every thing has been done to deliver them to Austria; the agents of Merlin daily committed the greatest atrocities there. Yes, Merlin, I accuse you of having made the system of Dumourier perpetual in those districts. From one end of them to the other your name is written in letters of blood, by the side of that of the Duke of Alva, whose party you are anxious to play. I vote a decree of accusation against Merlin, for I cannot temporize with traitors." This motion was ordered to be printed, and sent to a Committee.

In the afternoon the Legislative Body adopted the following resolution:

"1st, Whoever, either in authority, or as a private individual, shall make any attempt on the safety of the Legislative Body or of any of its Members, either by giving an order for that purpose, or by executing it, is placed out of the protection of the law.

At five in the afternoon, a messenger from the Directory was introduced. The message was to this purport: "Citizens Merlin and Laveilliere have laid on the table of the Directory their resignation of their office. Members of the Directory. The Directory hastens to transmit it to you."

"BARRAS, Ex-president of the Directory."

The resignation of both, which were verba, the same, were then read, as follows:

"Citizen Representatives, when a dreadful schism threatens the country, those who by their continuance in office oppose an obstacle to harmony, or afford a pretence for discord, should hasten to quit their employments. It is this motive, and this alone, which induces me to resign my situation as a Member of the Directory. No personal fear, no hope unworthy of a generous soul has dictated this measure. I remain in the midst of my family ever ready to give an account of my conduct, which is free from reproach, since the motives for it originated in the most ardent affection for the Republic."

POULAIN GRANDPRE required that these resignations be accepted, notice of it given to the Council of Elders, and that the necessary arrangements be made for the election of the new candidates.—Ordered.

30 PRARIAL—JUNE 18.

The President announced a motion of order respecting the ill success of our arms.

The Member who presented it spoke. He required that, in addition to the instructions already given, it should form part of them to examine the state of the armies. "When (said he) I read in the accounts of Ex-minister Scherer, that the number of effective men amounted to 500,000, exclusive of the armies of Egypt and Holland, I cannot help thinking that the nation has been deceived, and that a system of treason really did exist; and that the Government contained men who were either very guilty or very incapable. The Directory have, no doubt, been deceived in attributing the ill success of our armies to the ruin of our finances. This cause neither impeded the valour nor the strength of our troops, and did not hinder those in the interior from being sent to the frontiers." He concluded by "requiring a message to be sent to the Directory, desiring an exact return of men, provisions, ammunition, &c."—The Council referred it to the Joint Committee.

BERTRAND du Calvados, rose on a motion of order.—"I also desire to recall your attention to the message of the Directory, which states, that the cause of our calamities is the *deficit*; that the want of harmony among the constitutional powers has reanimated the coalition, and it invites you to bind again the ties which should unite the first constituted authorities. Here, then, is the Legislative Body denounced by the Directory. Has there ever been a more flagrant breach of good faith? You have granted even more than what was required, and you are accused of having left the public treasure in a state of stagnation. You continually denounced all persons guilty of dilapidation, but you were not attended to, and you are now accused of having refused the necessary funds. In the single arsenal of Paris, no less than 36,000 muskets were sold for a livre each, which were worth 20, and yet you are accused of having left our troops without arms. Tremble, Directorial Triumvirs, I am about to describe some of your faults, which by others would be called crimes! You continued Scherer in his office of Minister—he who was the most shameless peculator that ever existed; and when he was proscribed by the public indignation, you sent him to lead our troops to be butchered by the Russians and Austrians. You displaced in more than 40 departments, by the means of the Minister of the interior, the best Republicans, as the partisans of Robespierre, while they had actually been his victims. It is thus by morally assassinating the Republicans you devoted them to the poignards of the Royalists; you revived the hopes of the latter, and infused more strength into the enemy than he would have found in his bayonet. And yet you dare speak of an union between the Representatives of the people and you!—Your duty was to have made a confession of your faults—An union!—What have you done to regain the confidence of the people? Have you prosecuted a single Republican to his constitutional situation? Have you persecuted them?—Refuse but for a moment, and consider whether you can continue to preserve your offices—I cannot conclude these observations without refuting a perfidious insinuation which ill-disposed persons are studious to propagate. They seek to disseminate anxiety and suspicion in the Council, by stating that it is in agitation to repeal the law of the 2d Floréal, May 11. and to suppress 42 members of the Legislative Body. No!—The law of the 2d Floréal, May 11. shall not be repealed, the Legislative Body will preserve its integrity. I attest it by the Constitution, by the Republic, by you Representatives of the people, and by the French people."

"Yes, yes!" was resounded from all parts.

"I demand that my observations be referred to the United Commissions."

BOULAY (de la Meugthe) said, "You are now held up to the people, and to posterity. The Directory accuses you, and you accuse the Directory. It remains to be decided which side will triumph. It is evident that for several months past the Directory has wished to mutilate the National Representation. The Legislative Body will not suffer the inviolability of its members to be infringed.—[Here the whole Council rose together, and exclaimed, "No! No! No!"]—I have already exposed the secrets of these perfidious measures. You placed on

Fructidor of the 5th year a vast power in the hands of the Directory, and instead of using it for the safety of the country, it was converted into a dictatorship to keep you in the bonds of oppression. It is to the genius of two men only that I attribute the calamities which we have to deplore. I speak of Merlin and La Revilliere. For these 18 months past I have denounced Merlin to several of my colleagues; a man only susceptible of trifling passions, trifling resolutions, trifling vengeance, and trifling designs. With respect to Revilliere, he possesses some moral qualities, but he is a fanatic, frantic with the idea of an absurd religion of which he would aspire to be the founder. If these two individuals had given in their resignation, they would have had the merit of saving the Republic, but by an invincible obstinacy they expose us to strike a blow. [Several voices cry "The Constitution alone!"]—I only say that they expose us to strike a decisive blow, but it will not take place; and with the Constitution safe in our hands, we shall have our country."

1 MESSIDOR—JUNE 19.

LUCIEN BUONAPARTE addressed the Council on the part of the Commission of Eleven. He observed, that the Council had, by their message of the 5th to the Directory, and by their declaration of permanence, drawn upon their proceeding the marked attention of the people. The Council had to remove the evils which afflicted the country; and according to the reply of the Directory, the only means of doing so was to recruit the finances. By this artful answer, all those evils were imputed to the conduct of the Council.

MESSIDOR—JUNE 19.

"After the most astonishing march ever performed by any army, General Moreau has just collected his little army at Loano, Savona, and Genoa, from whence he keeps up his communication with the army of Naples, with which he has effected his junction.

The number of both armies is calculated at about 50,000 men, and an action will shortly take place. If fortune favours us, we may beat the enemy's army, which consists of 80,000; but we shall not be able to take advantage of our victory, should not the reinforcements we expect arrive in time. It is necessary measures should be taken to repel the insurgents, who are now to be feared in Piedmont, where they are assembled to the number of 30,000.—You will, no doubt, learn with pleasure, that at the moment when the two armies were effecting their junction, the French fleet was all joining the Spanish squadron, which consists of 18 ships of the line and four frigates.

The junction of the latter was fortunately and reasonably effected, for the English fleet of 26 sail was in sight, giving chase to the Spanish squadron, with the design of bringing it to action, or of preventing its junction with ours. But our gallant Admiral, acquainted with the plan of the English, instantly put to sea to engage them, and fell in with the Spanish squadron. The English, in consequence of this circumstance, thought proper to sheer off! Our combined naval force now consists of 40 ships of the line and 10 frigates."

THE FLEETS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

PARIS—JUNE 15.

It is not true, as stated in some of our journals, that our squadron has returned to Toulon; but it is certain that on the 8th of June it was before Genoa.

2 MESSIDOR—JUNE 20.

ARENA again addressed the Council, that the amount of their grants had exceeded the sums demanded by the Directory, and by their declaration of permanence, drawn upon their proceeding the marked attention of the people. The Council had to remove the evils which afflicted the country; and according to the reply of the Directory, the only means of doing so was to recruit the finances. By this artful answer, all those evils were imputed to the conduct of the Council.

BOULAY PATTY expressed his astonishment that, after all that had passed, Scherer still remained at large. He therefore moved, that in 2

The Sunday Observer contains the following:—
"We have received intelligence, for the authenticity of which we do not pretend to vouch, though we attach it entire credit, that Moreau has formed a junction with Macdonald; and that Sir Sidney Smith has completely defeated Buonaparte."

HAMBURGH MAIL.

The Hamburgh mail of the 21st arrived on Sunday morning. The only official articles it brings are the two supplements to the Vienna Gazette of the 12th ult. already published in a London Gazette Extraordinary. Of its general contents the following is an epitome:

The Archduke's troops passed in haste through Zurich in pursuit of the French, to leave them no time to take port again. The whole eastern part of Switzerland is evacuated. His Royal Highness's head-quarters were on the 9th June about to be removed from Kletten to Bulach.

On the 12th, a French corps was still stationed on the mountains, between Bremgarten and Zurich, half a league from the latter place. The Austrians had made two attempts by flying corps, near Klagenau and Zurich, to turn Massena, and on the 13th were making active preparations for crossing the Rhine to take the enemy in the rear.

The Austrians under General Nauendorff have pursued Massena as far as Mesingen and Linzburgh; the enemy has retreated behind the Aar, towards Soleure and Basle; he has likewise sent a strong corps towards Berne; he has 5000 men working in his several positions in the mountains; his whole force does not exceed 30,000 men; the Archduke has 40,000.

An English frigate having brought Admiral Nelson the intelligence of the entering of the Brett fleet into the Mediterranean, his Lordship left Palermo with his squadron on the 10th of May.

On the 25th inst. the Russian army destined for Germany, will arrive near Trippau.

Letters from Milan of the 6th inst., that Suvarrow was marching against Genoa, Melas against Nice, and Otto against Tuscany; that all Piedmont, except the citadels of Turin, Tortona, and Alessandria, was in the hands of the Allies.

A letter from Hamburgh of the 22d ult. says— "By virtue of a Convention between Prussia and France, the line of neutrality and demarcation is to be extended along the Main, as far as the frontiers of Spies, Darmstadt, and the Palatinate of the Rhine. Negotiations are said to be on foot to include in it Baden and Wurtemberg."

Yesterday Captain Moore, of the Transfer brig, arrived at the Admiralty, with dispatches from Earl St Vincent, inclosing some correspondence of considerable importance, taken on board a Spanish packet, captured by the Transfer. The packet, we understand, formed part of a fleet, chiefly merchants, under charge of two ships of war, but was, by a judicious manoeuvre of Captain Moore, cut off from the convoy.

We are ignorant of the dates of Lord St Vincent's dispatches or of their contents, further than that they do not announce any matter of prominent interest—that no action had taken place, but that such an event was daily expected, the hostile fleets being in the immediate neighbourhood of each other.

The army intended for the secret expedition is daily expected at Southampton—it is to be encamped on Shirley Common, about two miles and a half between that place and Rumsey. A house is taken for Sir Ralph Abercromby at the Polygon, Southampton, by the month.

Lord Bridport, it is reported, resigns the command of the Channel Fleet. Lord Duncan, it is said, will succeed him.

Lord Chief Justice Eyre yesterday terminated a long life, uninterruptedly productive of honour to himself and benefit to his country.

PLYMOUTH—JUNE 28.

A Swedish vessel from Addawella, brings advice that several sailors had been impressed there. A general press had taken place through the whole of the Swedish dominions;—a circumstance unprecedented in that country; in consequence, it is added, of a determination of the Government to join the confederation against France.

LONDON—JULY 1.

LONDON—JULY 2.

The Hamburgh mail which became due yesterday arrived this morning. It contains nothing that is of much importance. An article from the Lower Elbe, June 16th says—"Though the Vienna Court Gazette of the 15th June gives no new occurrences in the armies of Italy, yet from our public and private sources of intelligence, we have to notice an engagement between General Ott and Moreau, (probably with their advanced posts only,) near Pontremoli, in which the French are said to have lost 400 men killed, and 900 prisoners."

An article from Vienna of the 15th ult. states, that General Macdonald was in the environs of Bologna, and was said to have but 8000 French troops; the remainder of his army consisted of Chalpines, Poles, Romans and Neapolitans. General Ott had upwards of 20,000 men under his command.

A letter from Stasburgh, June 13th, says, that according to letters from Chainberry, General Moreau had transferred his head-quarters on the 30th May from Coni to the borders of the department of the Maritime Alps.

The report of the French being in possession of St John d'Acre gains credit. Private letters, received this day by the Hamburgh mail, are said to state, that, after the check which the French army received from the Turkish troops, supported by the British squadron, Buonaparte returned to the attack with a reinforcement of 10,000 men and took the city by storm.

A letter from Verona, dated June 6th says, the news of the defeat of the French army under Moreau by General Melas, is said to be confirmed from various quarters. The battle was obstinate but decisive. The French retreated towards the Genoese and Nice, leaving behind them their artillery, baggage, &c. (June 9.) the French began on the 6th inst. to bombard violently the city of Turin from the citadel.

A letter from Ancona, dated May 29, contains the following:—"Citizen Bruse, son of the French Charge d'Affaires at Ragusa, arrived here yesterday, on his way to Paris, with dispatches from Buonaparte. According to the information communicated to him by the courier who had been dispatched from the headquarters of the army of Egypt, Buonaparte, after having conquered Syria, and given freedom to the people

of Caramania, Lajazzo, Adena, Cogni, and Nidda, had advanced into Natolia, and established his head-quarters at Auguri, 85 leagues from Constantinople. He was at the head of 200,000 men, composed of Greeks, Arabs, Armenians, Jews, and Egyptians, without including the French troops. The intelligence appeared of such importance to the Charge d'Affaires, that he dispatched his son as the bearer of it to the Directory."

On Saturday night overland dispatches from our Eastern settlements were received at the India House. They were not opened, but sent to the Chairman at Wimbledon. It is known, however, that their contents are rather of an unpleasant nature. There has been an irruption in Oude. Mr Cherry, the resident, has been massacred, as has also a Mr Graham, and it is said the new Nabob has run away.

A mail was on Saturday received from America, by the Weymouth packet. She left New York 12th May, the 18th following arrived at Halifax, where she found the assistance of 50 guns. On 20th arrived there, the St Albans of 64 guns, and Cleopatra of 32. Admiral Vandepol followed on the 22d, with the Asia of 64, Provost of 40, Pheasant of 18, and Daffier of 16 guns. The packet sailed from Halifax on the 27th May. The passengers were Major Gordon of the 66th regiment, Lieut. A. Baillie of the 40th, Mrs Gapper, and Mr T. Orr, from Philadelphia; Mr Duker, and Mr C. D. Goad, from New York.

The Prince's Royal packet, which sailed from Falmouth 11th April, arrived at Barbadoes 4th May.

The Lapwing, Captain Duncan, arrived at Bristol from Tobago, on Friday night; she left the fleet, consisting of 200 sail, under convoy of the Vengeance, 74 guns, a frigate, and a sloop of war, off Cape Clear, on Wednesday last. The Apollo, a Scotch ship, bound to London, was run down by the Hopewell, Captain Devenish, and sunk; the Captain of the Apollo was drowned.

The number of troops to be employed by this country in the secret expedition is said to be 35,000, in co-operation with 45,000 Russians, amounting to 80,000 effective men.

General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, it is said, is to be Commander in Chief of the British forces—General Stewart is to be second in command.

Vice Admiral Grane is appointed Port Admiral at Sheerness, in the room of Admiral Mitchell, who arrived at the Admiralty yesterday afternoon, having been sent for express to town, to take up his command of the Naval force which is to transport the troops employed in the secret expedition.

An idea is now thrown out, that the secret expedition preparing, is not intended to operate against Holland, but another quarter. The Count d'Artois, it is said, is to have a command.

The retirement of the Lord Chancellor is very generally spoken of—in which case Sir John Scott, the present Attorney-General, will be elevated to the Peerage, and assume the official situation of Lord Loughborough.

Sir R. P. Arden, Master of the Rolls, is also expected to be made a Peer; on which supposition he will be succeeded by Sir J. Mitford, the Solicitor General; while Messrs. Percival and Grant are mentioned as the successors of Sir J. Scott and Sir J. Mitford.

This morning, a writ of inquiry was executed at Guildhall, before Lord Kenyon, in an action brought by Lord Clare against Mr Parry, the late proprietor of the Courier, for several libels reflecting upon his Lordship's character. The damages were laid at 10,000. The Jury returned their assessment of the damages at 1000.

Omnium drooped this morning, at one time, to 52—it afterwards recovered a little, and rose to 64.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

His Imperial Majesty has addressed an Aulic Decree to the German Diet, respecting the assassination of the French Minister at Rastadt. In this official paper his Majesty expresses, in the most forcible language, the shock his sentiments of justice and morality has received by receiving the accounts of this affair. The paper then proceeds thus:

"Nor can His Majesty express the indelible impression which this disastrous catastrophe has left in his revolted mind, which always entertains the most inviolable respect for the dignity of man, for morality, and the sacred principles of the law of nations. It is not by ill-humour suspicion and rash conjectures, nor by luminous imputations and partial reports of audacious fictions, nor by the passionate salves of a depraved heart, and the licentious fabrications of foreign and domestic editors of public journals; it is not by unimpassioned representations, calculated for an increase of power, for exactions of money, or for other secret designs, nor by furious speeches in Conventions, and vindictive proclamations to the French nation, and all other states; but only by a conscientious, fair, and impartial inquiry, instituted according to the prescription of the laws, and conducted with every judicial rigour, that the horrid act may be traced in all its circumstances; its authors and accomplices be truly discovered, and the imputation of the offence be properly fixed both in a subjective and objective view. To this end the most eligible directions and orders have accordingly been given, and His Imperial Majesty doth at the same time most solemnly declare before the General Diet of the Empire, of the whole Public of Germany, and all Europe together, that nothing short of the most perfect satisfaction, regardless of all other considerations, shall gratify the just feelings of the Chief of the Empire, respecting him whom the impartial sentence of avenging justice may pronounce guilty."

The remainder of this decree goes on to press the Diet to adopt the most effectual mode for a full investigation of the whole affair.

The decree is dated 6th June, at Vienna; on the 11th the Diet assembled at Ratisbon, and on the 12th they came to sundry resolutions; among others, that they should begin their deliberations on 12th July:—That the French Government shall be invited to send a delegate to assist in the inquiry, and communicate the depositions of the injured parties.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 25.

The day before yesterday the GRAND VIZIER took finally his departure from this metropolis in a magnificent yacht for Scutaria in Asia, where 13,000 Janissaries, all picked men, have formed a camp.

The French have imposed a contribution of 10,000 purses upon the city of Jerusalem, which they occupy as well as Giaffa and Gaza: the Armenian Church pays one half, and the Greek and Latin Churches the remaining half of this contribution. It is also rumoured here that the French have captured the fortresses of Acre; but this rumour needs confirmation. GHEZAR PACHA, who commanded in that quarter, had received a considerable reinforcement of Albanese.

The inhabitants of the Island of Cyprus have absolutely refused paying the loan demanded by the Porte, and murdered the Commissioners of the Turkish Government.

Last night a courier arrived here from GHEZAR PACHA, with the news of a new advantage he had gained over the French near St John d'Acre.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, JULY 1.

English Wheat, 50	65	0	Malts,	42	45	0
Barley,	67	73	Fine,	42	45	0
Suffolk,	34	39	Oats,	32	34	6
Flour,	37	0	Powd.	34	35	6
	54	55				

STOCKS—
This day, (July 1) at twelve o'clock.
3 p.m. *ext. inv. 612*—*Omnium 7 62 1*
Exchanges on Dublin 112

EDINBURGH—JULY 4.

The Scots sheriffs salaries bill received the Royal assent in the House of Lords, on Monday last; and in the House of Commons Lord HAWESBURY brought in a bill for allowing the importation of foreign corn—which was read a first time.

The changes in the French Directory which we formerly stated, are now confirmed by the arrival of Paris papers to the 25th ult.—Three have resigned—BARRAS and SIEYES are retained. BUONAPARTE's brother appears to lead the party which has effected this.

The same papers speak of their armies in Italy under MACDONALD and MOREAU having formed a junction, but still the allies are superior in numbers. It is also said, that the fleet which sailed from Brest, after landing 16,000 troops at Leghorn, has returned to Cartagena and joined the Spanish fleet there. Lord ST VINCENT was off that port, so that if they venture out an action will certainly take place.—In a short time we must have important news.—It is our opinion, that neither the Brett nor the Cadiz fleet will ever get out of the Mediterranean, unless under the command of British officers.

The French Journals to the 25th ult. have been received since our last. Their contents which we have given in the preceding columns, are not so interesting as, judging from the recent events that have happened in Paris, might have been expected. One article, however, deserves particular attention, we mean the letter from ANCONA, dated the 29th of May, stating BUONAPARTE to have conquered Syria, and to be advancing at the head of 200,000 men into the heart of the Turkish dominions.

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SEQUESTRATIONS, &c.

June 29.—JAMES and GEORGE DOUGLAS, Merchants in Glasgow.—Creditors to meet in John Hunter's, vintner in Forfar, on the 3rd July, at noon, to choose an interin factor; and on the 29th July, to choose a trustee.

Creditors of ADAM CLELAND in Bowland, to meet in Mrs M'Kean's in Stranraer, on the 24th July, at noon, to decide on an offered composition.

DAVID REID & Co. Merchants and Manufacturers in Glasgow, to meet in Hugh M'Indoe's, vintner there, on the 27th July, at one P. M. to consider an offered composition.

Lieutenant EVAN MACPHERSON, late of Cullachy, to meet in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on the 21st July, at one P. M. to elect a new trustee.

DUTY ON ARMORIAL BEARINGS OR ENSIGNS.

As many persons, through ignorance, absence, or some unavoidable accident, may omit or neglect to make Entries, and obtain Certificates within the time limited by the Statute, the following observations may be acceptable to the Public.

Persons not renewing their Certificates for 1799 by the 25th day of June, will be liable to the penalty of TWENTY POUNDS, as the period for payment will not be extended.

The Duty attaches on several descriptions of persons who may not be aware of it, viz.

First Class.—**THE DUTY OF TWO GUINEAS**

Is to be paid by every person keeping a Coach, or other Carriage, chargeable with the Assisted Taxes, on which any Armorial Bearing or Ensign is painted, &c. and the Mantle only being painted on the Carriage, is observable, as it is considered as a part of the Arms; this Duty attaches in like manner on Housekeepers and Inmates.

Second Class.—**THE DUTY OF ONE GUINEA**

Is to be paid by every person not having any Armorial Bearings on their Carriages, and consequently not having paid the Duty of Two Guineas, who are Housekeepers, and use or wear any Armorial Bearing or Ensign, or who shall be possessed of any Seal or Plate, or other Article on which the same shall be painted, engraved, &c.

And attaches as follows, viz.

On all Incorporated Companies, except the Corporations of Cities, Boroughs, or Towns.

On all Trading Companies, Hospitals, Inns of Court, Societies, &c.

On all persons using any Armorial Bearing to distinguish their Articles in Trade, such as Patent Medicines, Water Colours, &c.

On all persons having any Armorial Bearing affixed in their Books, or on the Buttons of their Servants, or on their Harrows, Holsters, or Saddles, or otherwise ornamentally displayed.

Third Class.—**THE DUTY OF TEN SHILLINGS**

AND SIXPENCE

Is to be paid on all the different Articles described under the Second Class, by all Lodgers and Inmates, who do not pay the House-Tax at any place, or keep Carriages with Armorial Bearings.

A Gentleman's payment for his own Certificate does not except his WIFE, Son, or Daughter, who are notwithstanding chargeable with the lesser tax of 10s. 6d. if they use Armorial Bearings.

Foreigners are chargeable with the different Duties.

Laws of persons who have paid the Duty to be affixed on the Church Doors of each Parish.

Laws of each district will, at a proper period, be open to the inspection of any person during the hours of business, at the different Offices, on the payment of Sixpence; and the Offices appointed to issue Certificates for using Hair-Powder are also open to issue Armorial Bearings.

ROUP OF SUGAR-HOUSE IN DUNDEE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Trades Hall of Dundee, upon Wednesday the 31st day of July current, at twelve o'clock noon.

THE DUNDEE SUGAR HOUSE, and Warehouses belonging thereto, lying upon the north side of the Seaport of Dundee, with the whole Pans, Coolers, and other Utensils for carrying on the business, conform to inventories thereof.—Also,

A Parcel of NEW MOULDING, and other articles belonging to the Company, in a separate lot.

The articles of roup, title-deeds, and inventories, are in the hands of Thomas Mawer, writer in Dundee; to whom intending purchasers may apply for further information, betwixt the day of roup.

FARM IN KIRKNESS-SHIRE.

To be LET for 19 years, or such a term as can be agreed on, and entered to, either at Martinus next, or at Martinmas 1800.

THE FARM of WEST MAINS of KIRKNESS, lying in the parish of Portmoak, presently possessed by William Gondar, and consisting of about 320 Scots acres, mostly of arable ground, now completely inclosed and fenced.

On this Farm a most substantial Steading and Offices have lately been built; and as the proprietor is anxious to introduce a better mode of husbandry, it will be found an object well worth the attention of expert farmers, particularly, as a considerable part of the lands consist of a dry soil, well adapted for Turnip Husbandry; and as there is plenty of lime at two miles, and coal within three miles distance of the lands.

Henry Anderson at Kirkness will show the farm, and proposals to be kept secret if desired, will be received by Mr Florsburgh at Cupar-Eile, or Mr Henry Clephan, W. S. No. 63, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ARBROATH, COUNTY OF FIFE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Miss Fildan, vintner, Arbroath, upon Monday the 28th day of October 1799, betwixt one and two o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS and ESTATE of DENFIELD, lying within a mile and a half of Arbroath, consisting of about 102 acres mostly arable. A convenient Mansion-house, Garden, Pigeon-house and offices are on the premises, with a Plantation of about six acres, besides a good deal of hard wood planted about the house. The mansion-house is pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive view of the sea, and the adjacent country. The purchasers entry will be at Martinus next, the whole having been in the natural possession of the late proprietor for many years.

The conditions of sale and title-deeds, which are unexceptionable, may be seen in the hands of John Colvill town clerk of Arbroath, to whom, or to Thomas Duncan writer in Edinburgh, intending purchasers desirous of further information respecting the premises may apply.

James Bruce at Denfield will show the lands.

GROUND IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF SELKIRK, AND a TENEMENT in that Town—FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mr Dun, inn-keeper, Selkirk, upon Wednesday the 7th day of August, 1799, at five o'clock afternoon.

I.—**THE INCLOSED PLANTATION** on the South Bank of the water of Ettrick, within a few minutes walk of the Town of Selkirk, lying below the Knowe.

II.—**THE FIELD of excellent ARABLE LAND**, well adapted for garden ground, lying between the above plantation and the Turnpike road leading from Selkirk to Melrose, &c.

III.—**THE Blue-slated TENEMENT** in the Water Row of Selkirk, possessed by Mrs Tait.

Apply to Mr George Redger, writer in Selkirk, or Mess. Gibson and Oliphant, W. S. Edinburgh, who have power to sell by private bargain.

ESTATE IN PERTHSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

THE ESTATE of PERTHSHIRE, in the parish of Logie, and western district of the county of Perth.

This Estate is situated within three miles of Stirling, and four miles of Alloa: it consists of near 300 Scots acres of rich carse land, and affords a freehold qualification in Perthshire. The present rental is about £600 Sterling, and it will rise very considerably when the leases expire.

For further particulars, apply to Masterston Ure, writer to the signet, No. 5, George Street, Edinburgh, or to James Chrystal, writer in Stirling.

SALE OF LARBERT MANSE.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the house of James Walker, Innkeeper in Larbert, upon Friday the 26th July 1799, at 12 o'clock noon.

THE OLD MANSE of LARBERT, consisting of two stories and garrets, with a small area to the fourth thereof. This house is in good repair, and contains three apartments on each of the first and second floors. The garrets are divided; and it has a slate roof, with the advantage of a pump-well.

The village of Larbert lies on the great road from Edinburgh to Stirling, within about eight miles of the latter, a mile from Carron-work and the great canal, two miles from Falkirk, and nineteen from Glasgow. From these circumstances, and the population of the neighbourhood, this property seems admirably adapted for the establishment of a manufactory, especially in the weaving or tambouring line, as numerous apprentices might easily be obtained; and the up-let price will be low, for the encouragement of offerers.

Application may be made to Archibald Porteous, schoolmaster, Greenhousemuir, or David Spottiswoode, writer to the signet, either of whom will show the conditions of sale.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeeshouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 17th day of July next, betwixt the hours of six and seven in the evening.

THE LANDS AND BARONY of CHESTERHALL, with the tiends and pertinents thereof, lying in the parish of Craufurd and county of Edinburgh.—The present rent, putting a moderate value on about 73 acres of rich inclosed ground in the Proprietor's possession, is £207. 7s. Sterling.

The coal in the estate is valuable. A level has been driven to it at the expence of Two Thousand Pounds Sterling, by which about 100 acres will be now level free. The seam presently working is four feet four inches deep, of an excellent quality, for which there is a great demand; and, as there is no going coal further south at this side the Tweed, it may be wrought to much advantage, or let at a considerable rent. There seems also to be coal throughout the whole of the estate, as the crop of it appears in several places.—The coal will either be retained, or sold along with the estate, as may be most agreeable to purchasers.

The Mansion House has been lately put into repair, and is fit for the accommodation of a genteel family; and there are good Offices, some of which are newly built, consisting of a coach-house, stables with nine stalls, pigeon house, barn, byre, &c.—The garden, which consists of about two acres, is surrounded with a stone wall above 12 feet high, and well stocked with fruit trees and shrubs of the best kinds. On all these no value is put in the rental; but, if let to a tenant, the rent would be more than sufficient to answer the minister's stipend, and other public burdens.

There are besides about 40 acres of growing timber upon the estate, which has been valued at £1,200, consisting of Oak, Ash, Elm, Plane, Beech, Larix, and Scots Fir; in particular, a beautiful Den of Wood, many of the Oaks and Ashes in which are from 40 to 50 feet high, and fit for cutting. In one of the inclosures near Edgehead, is an inexhaustable Sand Pit or Quarry. The sand is of a yellow colour, quite pure, and might be sold in Edinburgh or Leith to a considerable advantage. There is also a Lime Quarry in the immediate neighbourhood, on which the Proprietor and Tenant have a particular servitude.

The Estate, which is pleasantly situated, is all inclosed and subdivided by hedges and dikes, and is dry and well sheltered. The soil is well known to be, in general, of a superior quality, and particularly adapted for turnip husbandry.—The lands are only nine measured miles from the toll-bar at Edinburgh, about the same distance from Haddington, and 3½ miles from Dalkeith, where there are excellent markets for all sorts of grain and butcher meat; and the great high road from Edinburgh to London, by Blackfriars, runs through the lands.

The Estate abounds with game; and the Tyne, which is its boundary for above a mile, is a good troutting river; so that a more desirable purchase seldom occurs.

The lands hold of the Crown; and being valued in the Cess Books at 32d. Scots, afford two Freehold Qualifications in the county.

The Title-Deeds, with a Rental, and Plan, may be seen in the hands of James Walker, W. S. George Street; to whom, or to the Proprietor at Chesterhall, intending purchasers may apply.

James Gray in Cranston will shew the Lands and Coal.

By Adjournment,

AT REDUCED PRICES, FIXED AS UNDER.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeeshouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 8th day of July 1799, betwixt the hours of one and three afternoon.

THE ESTATE of HAYFIELD, beautifully situated upon

the Lake of Lochow, within twelve miles of Inverary, the county town, and within three miles of the sea at Bunaw, where an iron furnace is erected by an English company.

This estate is worthy of attention, as few or none have such advantages, both natural and acquired. The soil is excellent, abounds with lime-stone, is capable of the highest improvement, well adapted for cropping and grazing, and there is easy access by good roads.

The Mansion-house is good and modern, commanding a delightful prospect of the lake and islands therein, the largest of which belongs to the estate. The office-houses are large and commodious, and all lately built, and there is an excellent garden, of south exposure, well stocked with fruit trees. The pleasure grounds and plantations, containing trees of many various kinds, are beautifully laid out, and which, as well as the natural woods upon the estate, are thriving and valuable, and the whole premises in the highest order.

The estate abounds with game, and the lake of Lochow and river of Awe, (which are part of its boundaries) afford salmon, and other fish of different kinds.

The present free rent is only about £600 Sterling, including casualties, but by a late survey and report of Mr Langland's, land surveyor, ready to be shewn the rent upon nineteen years leases is estimated at £61. 14s. 6d. exclusive of the rent of two mills, and a public house. The present value of the woods, as estimated by persons of skill, is upwards of £300.

The up-let price is to be £600.

N. B.—If a purchaser incline, a Qualification to vote for a Member of Parliament will be sold along with the estate.

By Adjournment.

SALE OF THE LORDSHIP OF ARBUTHNOT.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeeshouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 9th day of July 1799, at two o'clock afternoon.

CERTAIN PARTS of the Lordship and Estate of ARBUTHNOT, in the lots following, viz.

I.—The Town and Lands of EASTER MATHERS, with the pertinents, lying in the parish of Ecclesgreig and shire of Kincardine. These lands consist of about 202 Scotch acres, almost all arable, and are very pleasantly situated on the coast between Bervie and Montrose, being about five miles from the former and eight from the latter, the great post road between Bervie and Montrose forming part of the boundary. The soil of these lands is in general of an excellent quality, and particularly well adapted to the growth of wheat and beans.

There is abundance of sea ware to be had on the coast, and there is an extensive lime quarry upon the lands, with every suitable accommodation for working it.

For further particulars application may be made to John Spottiswood, Esq. Sackville Street, London; or Mr Keith, accountant in Edinburgh; or Harry Davidson, W. S.

N. B.—The Sale of the Lands of Bowringreen, near Leith, formerly advertised for the 8th July, is adjourned to Monday the 24th December next.

By Adjournment.

SALE OF THE LORDSHIP OF ARBUTHNOT.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeeshouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 9th day of July 1799, at two o'clock afternoon.

I.—**THE INCLOSED PLANTATION** on the South Bank of the water of Ettrick, within a few minutes walk of the Town of Selkirk, lying below the Knowe.

II.—**THE FIELD of excellent ARABLE LAND**, well adapted for garden ground, lying between the above plantation and the Turnpike road leading from Selkirk to Melrose, &c.

III.—**THE Blue-slated TENEMENT** in the Water Row of Selkirk, possessed by Mrs Tait.

Apply to Mr George Redger, writer in Selkirk, or Mess. Gibson and Oliphant, W. S. Edinburgh, who have power to sell by private bargain.

ESTATE IN PERTHSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

THE ESTATE of PERTHSHIRE, in the parish of Logie, and western district of the county of Perth.

This Estate is situated within three miles of Stirling, and four miles of Alloa: it consists of near 300 Scots acres of rich carse land, and affords a freehold qualification in Perthshire. The present rental is about £600 Sterling, and it will rise very considerably when the leases expire.

For further particulars, apply to Masterston Ure, writer to the signet, No. 5, George Street, Edinburgh, or to James Chrystal, writer in Stirling.

SALE OF LARBERT MANSE.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the house of James Walker, Innkeeper in Larbert, upon Friday the 26th July 1799, at 12 o'clock noon.

THE OLD MANSE of LARBERT, consisting of two stories and garrets, with a small area to the fourth thereof. This house is in good repair, and contains three apartments on each of the first and second floors. The garrets are divided; and it has a slate roof, with the advantage of a pump-well.

The village of Larbert lies on the great road from Edinburgh to Stirling, within about eight miles of the latter, a mile from Carron-work and the great canal, two miles from Falkirk, and nineteen from Glasgow. From these circumstances, and the population of the neighbourhood, this property seems admirably adapted for the establishment of a manufactory, especially in the weaving or tambouring line, as numerous apprentices might easily be obtained; and the up-let price will be low, for the encouragement of offerers.

Application may be made to Archibald Porteous, schoolmaster, Greenhousemuir, or David Spottiswoode, writer to the signet, either of whom will show the conditions of sale.

TO CREDITORS.

THOSE to whom the deceased Mr DAVID BLACK, stationer, was indebted, are requested without delay, to lodge notes of their claims in the hands of Mr James Smith, merchant in Brechin, so as measures may be speedily taken for their payment.

Brechin, July 2, 1799.